



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF **ENERGY**

Office of Environmental Management

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DOE Issues Final Mercury Storage Environmental Impact Statement *Texas Site Is Preferred for Long-Term Mercury Storage*

WASHINGTON – The Department of Energy has prepared a Final Long-Term Management and Storage of Elemental Mercury Environmental Impact Statement to analyze the potential environmental, human health, and socioeconomic impacts of elemental mercury storage at seven locations. Based on these factors, DOE identified the Waste Control Specialists, LLC, site near Andrews, Texas, as the preferred alternative for long-term management and storage of mercury.

DOE will consider the environmental impact information presented in this final EIS, as well as other factors such as cost, schedule and public comments when making a final management and storage decision. DOE expects to issue a Record of Decision in the spring of this year.

The EIS was prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, and the Mesa County Board of Commissioners were cooperating agencies on this EIS. In addition, DOE considered and responded to comments received from the public.

Other sites considered include: DOE Grand Junction Disposal Site near Grand Junction, Colorado; DOE Hanford Site near Richland, Washington; Hawthorne Army Depot near Hawthorne, Nevada; DOE Idaho National Laboratory near Idaho Falls, Idaho; DOE Kansas City Plant in Kansas City, Missouri; and DOE Savannah River Site near Aiken, South Carolina.

The Mercury Export Ban Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-414) directs DOE to designate a facility or facilities for the long-term management and storage of elemental mercury generated within the United States.

The final EIS is available at www.nepa.energy.gov.

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